American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per annum, in advance, or $3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

BEEF MONOPOLY—*Combinations to resist it!*—Much has been said and something *sung*, lately, on this doleful subject. Causes have been assigned for the high price of beef, which have no existence, while others which do exist, and lie exposed on the very surface of the question, are overlooked. The fact is, that when we get into trouble or difficulty, we are apt to pass by the natural, in search of wonderful influences; and above all, in the benevolence of our nature, are we inclined to console ourselves by *criminating some one else!* Hence if a house is burned by voluntary combustion, or by the neglect of servants or masters, how prone are we to publish it to the world as the "*work of an incendiary!*" So sure is the printer of being called on in every case to give utterance to this amiable, comprehensive and labour-saving suspicion, that, to save the expense of composition, he keeps the words "WORK OF AN INCENDIARY," always in type!! The case in hand, however, like almost every other question that will admit of it, by the grossest abuse of reason and common sense, has been too often perverted by attempts to turn it to *party political account!* There is in fact nothing more disgusting, or of more evil omen in the aspect of the present times, than the subserviency of the press to sinister and party influences; and unfortunately, in the scuffle for power, success has come to depend on misleading the ignorance of the uninformed, and flattering the lowest passions of the worthless: combining and exciting them for the sake of some political result, against all that is most valuable in life, by means equally revolting to truth, patriotism and virtue. Thus, when *provisions rise in the market*, instead of a calm, sincere and honourable investigation and exposure of the true causes, to convince and reconcile the mind and feelings of the unenlightened *consumer*, laboured efforts are made to inflame his passions and foment the evil by the cry of *monopoly!* the *rich oppressing the poor!!* the study being not for the root and the remedy of the evil; but how can that evil be turned into, and made available, as *party capital!* and, here and there, unfortunately, there are gentlemen—men of education and private honour—men of property—aye, and *who have children too to come after them!* who will lend themselves and the influence of their bright names, to the most miserable perversions of truth, and the exercise of the most barefaced, relentless and anti-republican delusion and intolerance—and for what? That a few *designing leaders* may divide the spoils! We speak not, as here we never shall speak, of any *particular party! Qui capit ille facit.* Our object is to deprecate the fact, that in the investigation of problems purely of domestic and agricultural economy, truth, which should with all men of true patriotism, be the sole object of search and reverence, is lost sight of: and if we have been betrayed into an unwarrantable extension of these preliminary remarks, it is because of our anxiety that *farmers* and *planters*—the true lords of the soil—men whose glorious privilege it should be to *think and speak for themselves*—should not allow themselves to be made the tools of demagogues, and *stepping stones for office-hunters.*

To return to the question of the price of provisions—The worthy day-labourer and *consumers* of all classes in town and country, are told that there is nothing in the state of the country to warrant the present high prices—that a chain of combination beginning with the farmer, and running thro' grazier, and miller, and merchant, and drover, has been formed to wring from them their hard earnings!! Now is there any thing more notorious, than that several past seasons have been successively disastrous to agriculture in all its great branches; and that the last was marked by a drought, *extensive* and *unparallelled*, for *an hundred years!* Throughout entire states, the pastures were parched to such a degree, that from a single spark, the crackling flame would have spread over hundreds of acres. Fields of young clover throughout entire counties and states, were literally burned up *root and branch!* and to such an extent was the old crop destroyed, that clover seed rose from *six* to *sixteen dollars a bushel*—and it will be well if it can be had for much less for a year or two to come. But this is a grievance confined to the farmer, and *nobody complains of that!* On the contrary, though he has lost in the course of providence, all the means of increasing his stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, on the sale of which he depends, in part, for purchasing his clover seed, his groceries, his mechanics' and farm labour, &c. &c., still is he expected to sell them for the same sum as formerly, to the grazier, and he to the drover, and he to the butcher, and he to the consumer. It is only when the products of the soil reach, at an enhanced price, the tables of the consumers, concentrated in the cities, and having under their control party presses, and presses afraid to speak the truth, that the cry of *monopoly! monopoly!* is heard—and then comes the stupid, and oft times mischievous remedy of *combination*, to resist monopoly; which generally ends in giving aggravation, though it may be in some other form, to the existing inconvenience or hardship, if hardship it may be called. The naked fact is, as we have stated in a late number of the American Farmer, and he who runs may read, that *production*, which, even in ordinarily seasonable years, cannot keep pace in our young and growing country, with consumption; has, from intense and widely spread causes, fallen this year greatly in the rear of the demand—and this deficiency applies to, and affects nothing more sensibly than *meat*, which is but another name for grass, roots, and grain, into which they are transmuted by the animal economy, or the machinery and process of mastication.

The root crops too, which become, according to relative prices, substitutes for grain, were destroyed by the same providential visitation—witness the prices paid for potatoes, turnips, and other root vegetables—yet more enhanced in proportion than beef. In the valley of Ohio, and the states of Illinois and Indiana, a few years since, twelve and a half cents was a common, and twenty-five cents a remunerating price for Indian corn—the *great element of pork and beef.* At these prices it was most profitably used by being converted into *meat*, and driven on the hoof to market; but as these fertile regions have been penetrated by better roads and canals, employing thousands of workmen, and transporting tens of thousands of immigrants into and through these corn growing regions, that article has risen from twelve and a half to fifty cents a bushel—a price at which it may be most profitably fed to *men* instead of *beasts.* This has necessarily curtailed the number of cattle to be fattened, while on the very spot, to say nothing of the atlantic markets, the demand for meat is every day increasing with the swelling tide of immigration, and the teeming growth of *their own towns.* The plain truth is, that instead of complaining at the high price of provisions,—under such remarkable dispensations of providence, and unexampled increase of *mouths to be fed*;—in lieu of assigning false reasons, and leading the consumer off from the truth by shallow and exciting views of the subject, the natural wonder is that *beef* should not be higher than it is, since all the grasses, and roots, and grains out of which beef is made, have been so much reduced in quantity.

It has been formally asserted, and there is no reason to question the fact, that in Vermont, one of the best, if not the best grazing state in the Union, on account of its rich pastures and moist climate, is every year raising less beef. The tax list of that state discloses the following fact:

	1832.	1837.
No. of yokes of Oxen in the State	45,000	32,000
of Cows, diminution in five years,		13,000
2 years old do		15,000
No. of Sheep, increase in 5 years,		1,000,000

It is presumed that a like diminution of Beef Cattle, and increase of Sheep, exists throughout all New England, whence we have heretofore been supplied with so much Beef. As an evidence of these facts, Oxen now command a very high price, a yoke being worth in Vermont from 120 to 150 dollars. The farmers in New England are now raising their calves, but it will take them some time to put prices in order again. The high price of wool has tempted them to sacrifice their beef cattle to sheep—but now the sheep must be sacrificed to cattle.

Nor is there any good reason to doubt the truth and soundness of the following facts and reasoning set forth by a committee, appointed by a large meeting of Agriculturalists, Graziers and Feeders of Ross and the adjacent Counties, assembled in the city of Chilicothe, on the 24th of May last.

A very considerable share of the cattle with which the Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern Markets, are supplied during the spring season, are fatted and driven from the corn growing districts of Ohio, and those portions of Virginia, which are subject to the same influences in point of climate and soil—being that region generally known as the Great Valley. It is to us a fact but too familiar, that the last season was marked as one of great severity, owing to the drought which prevailed south of the Lake country, and stinted the products of the soil making it necessary for the graziers to curtail their stocks

of young cattle, so that the first cost of Stock Cattle to the feeders, last fall, was high beyond all precedent. Many persons, who had been extensively engaged in cattle feeding, turned their attention to other branches of agriculture; so that in the Scioto country alone, where from 10 to 15 thousand head had usually been fed every winter, not more than three thousand in the aggregate, were upon grass for the Eastern market, early in the present season. A like diminution, we have reason to infer, has taken place in the other feeding districts above named.

We think it due to mention that the Drovers have paid from $7 to $8 per 100 lbs. this spring for our fat cattle, and that the expense of taking them to market has been about $15 a head, and it is well known, that in driving, a loss in weight is sustained of about 200 lbs. on each animal.

It is not our purpose to cast censure on the butchers who combine to refuse cattle, unless at a stipulated price; we believe that they have acted with the best intentions, but under a mistaken apprehension of some of the facts, and an erroneous view of the effects to be accomplished by concerted action on this subject. We *keep our* stand on the old republican ground of "*free trade*," from which, by the bye, we have never departed, though we have had some strange visiters come into our camp—looking as strange as would be a *red-headed* Indian in a Christian church.

Let the conflict between the sellers and the buyer, be untrammelled by vexatious duties and unnecessary legal restraints, and prices will be regulated by a fair compromise between conflicting interests, without having recourse to partial and limited combinations of particular classes, which too often serve but to exasperate the evil proposed to be cured, and ultimately end in disappointment—sometimes in lawless violence!! A word as to the drover—Suppose all the butchers within his reach refuse to buy his cattle, what is the consequence? The consumer is driven back upon the hog and sheep butcher; their prices rise with increased demand, while the drover is driven back on the feeder for lower prices—he goes back on the grazier—the grazier on the breeder—and the breeder gives up cattle, and betakes himself and his land to something else. The number of cattle reared is diminished, and then the evil complained of, which grew out of a providential dispensation and temporary causes, becomes more aggravated and permanent! but in the mean time, the ignorant and short-sighted consumer will have been imposed upon, and used to answer the purposes of the partizan, and like the rhind of a squeezed orange, is ready to be dispised and thrown away. Profoundly conscious of our own want of knowledge, we exhort the farmer and the planter to accustom themselves to *think for themselves*—to investigate their position in society, and to appreciate its advantages—and above all to suspect mountebanks and demagogues, who would extirpate the freedom of thought and of speech, and in the name of liberty, call for silly combinations to counteract the irresistible laws of commerce and of nature.

IMPROVED CORN SHELLER.

The reader's attention is directed to an advertisement of an improved corn sheller—the price of the corn sheller to a person having a horse power is $75; for sheller and horse power $125; horse power and wheat machine $175; or for both and all $225. The inventors are desirous of having their machine introduced in the corn regions of the Eastern Shore, Rappahannock, and other corn districts in Maryland or Virginia, and for that purpose are willing that we should offer one to any corn grower, on a scale to make such a labor saving machine an object—our agency is at the service of inventor or farmer, in these cases—where we are sure as in this, that no humbuggery is intended on one side—and that no unfair advantage will be taken on the other—we have now two corn shellers in town, and should be glad to supply any gentleman who may desire to get out his corn for market at the rate of 1000 bushels a day.

THE BADEN CORN.—We apprehend that the gentleman whose name has been given to this corn, has *bred* it with an eye *too exclusively* to a single point, (i. e.) *number* of ears on a stalk, without sufficient regard to the *size* of the ears or their early ripening. Hence the complaint that the ears have got to be *small* and ripen late. A near neighbor of Mr. Baden's, holds on to the corn as the best he can plant; but then he follows the example of another of his neighbours, choosing not from the stalk that has the greatest number of ears, but from those on which the ears are largest and earliest. This counteracts the effect and the inevitable tendency to deterioration, which must ensue in every case where the care and selection of the breeder is directed to a *single point* out of the several which are necessary to constitute excellence. As rabbits may be bred with ears to reach back to the tail, so corn no doubt, may be bred to have many ears, without size, flintiness, weight or early maturity.

I prefer the twin corn, believing that on improved lands, it will afford the largest production; the grain compared with some other varieties is defective in weight and solidity. I am now growing on one of my farms a corn of better quality, which by careful selection, I apprehend in a few seasons more will be a superior twin corn. My second proposition is, that corn ought to be planted, cleaned, and thinned as soon as the season will permit. Our severe drought generally occurs between the 20th of July and the 20th of August; and when the stalk has attained its full growth, it is not so much injured by want of rain as in its growing in a tender state. If I possessed Mr. Espy's secret, of procuring rain at pleasure, I should prefer late planting. My third is, that wheat ought never be sown among corn if the land is equal to profitable production; it is generally necessary to give it a late ploughing, preparatory to sowing wheat, which seldom fails to injure the corn. My last is, that corn ought never be stripped of its fodder; the reasons for which may be found in the pages of the Register.

I have always supposed that the best seed-corn was that which from experience had been found best suited to the climate; a northern corn has been tried here called the Dutton corn, without success. To the north six or seven stalks are generally left in the hill, to compensate for the smallness of the ear: cultivated in this manner here, in a favorable season it will fire, and last year the failure was entire. We find the twin corn to be later than our common gourd-seed, but is sufficiently early to escape the frost. I some years ago sent some of it to one of my friends in Bedford county, Pa., and he informed me that it was much too late for the climate. It appears from a communication made to the Register by Dr. Archer, that it ripens early at Old Point Comfort. These facts do establish that corn suitable to the south, will not answer for the north and *e converso*. Commissioner Ellsworth, by a letter of the 12th of December, 1837, addressed to the editor of the "Farmer and Gardener," recommends the Baden corn for its great product to the south and west, and speaks of its being grown advantageously as far north as 45. This letter covered a statement from Mr. Baden, representing it to be early in its growth, and producing four to eight good ears to the stalk. A corn so prolific, and which was equally suitable to the shores of the St. Mary's, and the banks of the St. Laurence, would have been of great value to our corn growing states, and might have cured some of us of our hankering for the cotton and sugar regions.

I have now a letter before me from one of the most experienced and successful agriculturists in Fairfax county, Va., who states the Baden to be a corn, which ripens late there, and for other reasons to be the worst he ever grew. The Baden corn has been grown on this shore, with as little success as in Fairfax. The high station and high character of the Commissioner forbids the suspicion that he was concerned in the profits of this humbug; I am willing to consider him only the instrument of dupery, and only remark that a gentleman who stands officially at the head of the arts, ought to be careful how he sanctions with his high name a representation which leads to injury he cannot repair. Farmers are generally a simple, confiding race, who look with much respect to high men in high offices. Sir Robert Walpole, the great English minister, used to say of them, when brought up to be taxed they were as mute and submissive as sheep under shearing; but that merchants and manufacturers, under the same operation, fought and squealed like pigs.

RUSTICUS.

E. S., Md., 17th April, 1839.

BALTIMORE, June 6th, 1839.

To John S. Skinner, Esq.

Dear Sir: You have herewith a superior receipt for fining wines, which from my expyrience, is the best I have tried. In 8 or 10 days after being applied, the wine will be found fit for bottling, and of a fine bright appearance. If worthy a place in your valuable paper, publish it, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Directions for fining a pipe of Madeira Wine—Take one ounce of best Russia isinglass, pound it well in a mortar, and pick it to shreds: steep it in half a gallon of wine, for eight days, and then strain it through a silk or lawn sieve; stir up the wine in the pipe, put in your finings, and then stir the whole well again for a quarter of an hour, with a flattened piece of wood, (a stave divided in two, lengthwise, is generally used) of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the pipe, and strong enough to bear the resistance of the fluid; then place the bung over the hole loosely, so as to admit a little air, and the wine will be fit for bottling in about eight days.

N. B. Three or four white of fresh laid eggs, well beaten with a small switch broom until they form a thick froth, added to the isinglass fining just before using it, will give the wine a brighter face—for less than a pipe of wine, same proportions.

Baltimore, June, 1839.

On the above communication for *fining wine*, from one who understands all about his subject, which can't be said now-a-days of all writers by a long shot; all we have to say is, that—For us we incline, to credit every line—for—the writer we opine, drinks the very best o'wine—but—his recipe to *fine*, to our readers we consign—yet—we never shall decline—a good bottle of his Rhine—as—our "genius is to drink," and others, leave to "brew"—this—doubt not, or if you *do*; why, then try us my friend—HUGH!

GAY'S MACHINE.

BALTIMORE, 22d March, 1839.

GEO. GAY, ESQ.

Dear Sir—Having several times witnessed the operation of your silk machine, which winds from the cocoons and makes sewing silk at one and the same time, and being conversant with the manner of manufacturing that article in Europe, I with pleasure give you my opinion, that yours is the best yet invented, and such is the opinion of several scientific gentlemen, with whom I have conversed upon the subject.

Wishing you the success that your discovery so justly merits,

I am, very truly, your obt. servt.

F. W. SALTONSTALL.

St. Hildred's Court, London.

BALTIMORE, 22d May, 1839.

I have examined various machines of foreign and American invention for reeling and manufacturing silk from the cocoons, and have no hesitation in saying that the one invented by G. Gay, the patent right for which has been purchased by the Baltimore Silk Company, is superior to any I have seen, especially in his new process for winding the silk from the cocoon at once on the spool, thereby saving one extra set of help and machinery heretofore used in first winding the silk into skeins on the reel.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS LANSDALE,

Super. for Savage Manuf. Co.

SURE METHOD OF PUTTING OUT THE FIRE OF A CHIMNEY.—The simplest method is to have always in the house a certain quantity of flour of sulphur, and in case of fire catching in the flue, take a handful of it, which throw on the fire in the hearth, then stop the fire-place with either a wet sheet or blanket; in a few seconds the fire will be entirely out.—W. M.—*Franklin Farmer.*

For the American Farmer.

COMMENTARY ON THE LAND OFFICE OF MARYLAND.

At an early period the land office served two valuable purposes; to wit, a great land-market, and a security to land-holders; but opportunity and inducement to obtain patents for land, have prevailed so long, and with such effect, that there is now no well-founded business for a land market; or none, but would be better answered, in a choice among several systems, that might be substituted to advantage. And the other original purpose, it seems is contravened, by principles of the land-office, established in the opposite state of the land-market, which instead of giving increased security to long possession, increases the danger of litigation, by the operation of time: hence, a reform is required in the land-office, no less as a measure of policy for the credit of the state, than as a dictate of justice to the landed interest.

The low rate of fifty cents per acre, presents temptations to find land for the operation of warrants, within the borders of tracts, already patented, whose boundaries are doubtful, obsolete or lost; for an adventurer may obtain a warrant for any land in the State, and direct the surveyor, whose duty is to follow such direction, and furnish a plot and certificate of survey for the land-office, where the Judge orders a patent, unless a caveat is entered, in proper time; and when a proper caveat is entered, will the judge, also, grant a patent, unless the caveator clear the case of doubt; nor is the degree of doubt, or measure of dubiety, that is to determine, defined; but may be understood sufficiently to be deprecated for its uncertainty and disparity of operation, when it is known that it is not required of the holder of a warrant, county-surveyor, or other officer or person, to notify the land-holder of the execution of the warrant, or of the existence of it; the person whose interest may be impaired thereby, has no better chance of knowing what is done, or to be done, in the premises, than other persons, unless by living near, or being in view of the survey when the warrant is executed, his chance is better; and by accosting the surveyor to that effect, at the time of the survey, he may see the authority for it: but in most instances, a time may be had for executing a land-warrant, which will make the process of obtaining a patent, an *ex-parte* proceeding, without neglect or the violation of duty in any officer; nay, another patent, or an indefinite number of them, may be had for the same land, and the youngest, or any intermediate one, between the youngest and oldest, will enable the holder of it, to dispossess the land-holder, whose title is as perfect as any in the State, or the most perfect that our land-law admits; unless the superior title, or an intermediate patent be put into legal operation, in resistance of the measures founded on the young patent; and indeed, the first intimation to the land-holder, may be, the taking of intrusive possession, after a patent is obtained. Another effect of a patent, however it may be obtained, is, a change in the legal character of some of the predatory conduct of the citizens of the state, from the criminal to the civil species, in the estimation of our courts.

The Act of Assembly of December session, 1818, (ch. 90,) "to quiet possessions and prevent suits at law," is the only legislation on the subject since the land-office began to bear the resemblance of a nuisance: by this law, twenty years possession, will bar the right of the State, in some cases; but in no case, does it directly or certainly, secure a landholder from the necessity of resisting an effort, which an adventurer may make, to try his title, since it is not designed to operate in the land-office-tribunal, nor elsewhere, until after a patent is obtained; its language is: "Such possession shall be a bar to all "right or claim, derived from the State, under any patent;" but suppose the law to have effect in the court of the land-office, where the doubt and burthen of proof are against the land-holder: to most farms, there is woodland, which is jeoparded, as its value increases, unless owners enclose it twenty consecutive years, and continue, or renew such enclosures, so as to be provided with testimony for a contingency, so long as the land-office may continue at war with the security of property.

The surveys for early patents, (if surveys were made for all of them,) are erroneous, advantageously so to the patentees of early times; but far otherwise than advantageous to their successors. When land-marks are lost or become doubtful or obsolete, many old patents are circumscribed, by being restricted to exact course and distance, or quantity; thus room is provided for the operation of warrants. The legal process of marking and bounding, indirectly corrects the errors of early patents, but not always, and never permanently; tradition is the dependence for that process, which requires repetition: but is the necessity to enclose wood, or other land, and to mark and bound, as land was originally patented, or as it may be now, or hereafter circumscribed, to continue, for all that is obtained for vacant land, at the risk of unjust operation, tolerating a system too, which weakens the attachment of the people to the supremacy of the laws?

The large measure, that was given to early patentees, was in the policy of the Lord Proprietor to encourage land-buyers; the effect is now, to discourage; or, to create a preference to states, where that liability to litigation, does not prevail, which is the result of want of exactitude in early surveys, connected with the principles and regulations of the land-office. A part of the revenue from this source is, the first payment on warrants that die; many of which, are obtained in such haste, as precludes the research, which after they are obtained, determines their uselessness. And many warrants are found to be abortive after a trial, when the unfortunate or indiscreet adventurer petitions for legislative lenity; and with success too; at least, for more than twenty years, no application of the kind has been made, but what has been granted either on the first petition, or at a second or third solicitation.

The National Patent Office for improvement in the arts, &c., was a fruitful source of litigation, whilst it relied on courts of law to determine the merits of patent rights; and until the last Congress reformed the patent-office, so that it is no longer analogous to the Maryland land-office, in giving efficacy to a doubt: now, a scrutiny, at the source and centre of information, determines at the patent-office at Washington, the fate of an application for a patent.

The Maryland land-office is limited in its wholesome operation, as the territory of the State; and yet, it is to continue and to produce cases of hardship and abortion to the end of time, or to the end of the present system.

It is remarkable, that the regulations of the land-office require six months delay, in the progress of proceedings for a patent, that opportunity may be afforded for the entry of a caveat; and yet nobody is required to inform those whose interest requires the entry of a caveat.

A variety of remedies, differing in degrees of innovation, might be suggested, recognizing several wholesome principles, which are elsewhere regarded; such as: that the innocent be not at the mercy of the turbnlent. Doubt should not subject a person to costs. Possession is *prima facia* evidence of title. But the best is expected to be found by recourse to the analogous systems and departments of other old states of the confederacy, that their wisdom be had in aid of our own.

TAVERN CHARGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Editor—You have often heard remarks on the difference in the habits of the people of Baltimore and other cities in respect of making little excursions by land and water for recreation within 10 or 15 miles around, as they do in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, New-York, and other large cities—Here we lounge about taverns and oyster cellars—few, very few get out of town even at this delightful season to snuff the country air, and with admiration and pious gratitude raise their contemplations from the beauties of nature, "up to nature's God."

One reason is, that our country around has few such snug villages and clean comfortable country inns, as are to be found in great number, around our eastern cities—There you may choose any one of many, on every road, clean, quiet country taverns—all about them neatly dressed, and respectful from the landlord to the hostler—The nicely sanded floor and curious old pictures on the walls—with sometimes a few antique books in the cupboard, and very likely to be waited upon at the table by a modest rosy cheeked girl, who for beauty would mantle with envy the cheek of a Queen's Maid of Honor—Where in our vicinity, can you find such houses and such attendance? and then their habits being economical, their charges are moderate and their custom constant and adequate. A few weeks since I took a ride in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia to look at Physick's Cocoonery and Biddle's Grapery, and to find *comfort* in a silk meeting. The party consisted of five gentlemen, one servant and four horses. We sent word one hour in advance to Tommy Conner (I hope I don't *misnomer* so good a host) that we should want a snack at one o'clock. True to the hour we sat down, nothing loth, to one of those snug little dinners, the very sight of which, with all its neat appliances, provokes your appetite already sharp set by a ride of fourteen miles—but to come to my point, the *Bill!* here it is:

To 5 dinners,	$2 50
4 horses and man,	1 37½
2 bottles ale and segars,	37½
1 bottle wine,*	1 50
	$5 75

**Very good too.*

BREAKING OXEN.—The mode of breaking oxen, described below, appears to be as effectual as it is novel.

SPRING HILL, Woodford County, Ky.

To the Editor of the Franklin Farmer:

"The onlyest way to break oxen that I ever saw,"—so exclaimed a countryman the other day, on seeing the operation. Get a strong post, eight feet long by two thick, plant it three and a half in the ground, (well rammed,) round or level the upper end and leave a pin to it or make a mortice and put a strong two inch pin, six or eight inches long in it. Then get a tough sapling twenty-five feet long; measure off at the small end the usual length of a yoke and bore the holes for your bows accordingly.—Then bore three holes (or more if you choose) four, eight and twelve feet from the other end, of the size of the pin in the top of the post, place it on top of the post, giving the shortest lever first, draw your steers up, let them be young or old, gentle or wild, it makes no difference; yoke them to the end of the pole, but instead of tying their tails together, if you wish to avoid bob-tailed oxen, tie their loins together with a good rope, wrap up their head halters, clear the front, and let them go;—round and round they go with a rush, drunk, drunker still they grow, until, groaning down they drop. For a while they lie panting and looking wild; at length they leap up as if suddenly frightened, rush round again, grow drunk and drop again. Leave them, they will repeat the experiment, until, reeling, they will stop or stand; in a few hours you may lead them around by their halters. Uncouple them from the pole or yoke them to your cart, and drive them where you choose with safety. Any gentleman will be entitled to the above patent for life by paying five dollars to the nearest needy widow, taking her receipt for the same and filing it among his own papers.

WM. P. HART.

RUTA BAGA.—Ruta baga are differently estimated by different individuals. Mr. Merrill of Lee, Valet of Stockbridge, Lawton of Sheffield, Bacon and Chapin of Richmond, Colt, Goodrich and Plunkett of Pittsfield, highly approve of ruta baga; and some of them consider them equal in value with potatoes for swine or cattle. Mr. Werden of Richmond, dislikes them, says the general experience of farmers there is against them. It is difficult to reconcile these contradictory statements. They are by no means so nutritious as potatoes, especially those kinds of potatoes which are most farinaceous; and they are not comparable to carrots or parsnips or the sugar-beat for feeding stock. But they are a valuable, though an exhausting crop; and are raised at comparatively little expense. The golden yellow turnips with purple tops are the preferable kind. The white kinds, and what are called French turnips, are an inferior plant.

Mr. Merrill of Lee, applied them to the fatting of cattle with much success. He purchased a yoke of cattle in the fall, in low flesh, at $50, and having fed them through the winter on two bushels of ruta baga each per day, with good hay but with no other provender, he sold them in the spring for $170, at $8 per 100 lbs.

Mr. Ashburner of Stockbridge, whose cultivation of vegetables is no where excelled in neatness and productiveness, is in the habit of transplanting his sugar-beet by merely making a hole with a hoe, and laying them in horizontally, keeping the tops free. He has found planting with a dibble too slow a process; and the plant is not so likely to live, as the fine dirt is not so easily brought up to the roots of the plant. He has tried the transplanting of wheat by way of experiment, but it was not successful.

I have transplanted ruta baga with great despatch and entire success, simply by ploughing a furrow, then taking the plants from a seed-bed, dipping them in water, separating them and laying them along in the furrow, with the top on the furrow-slice, at a distance of a foot apart, as fast as a man could walk; and soon following with a plough and covering them. It is well to go over the ground

with a hoe, to relieve plants that may be too deeply buried, and to cover those which may by accident have been left exposed. They are almost certain to live; and I have thought the work not more than to thin them out, when they are sowed thickly, where they are to stand. There is an additional advantage in this method, that the plants be forwarded in the nursery, when it is not in your power to prepare the land in season for sowing the crop where they are intended to stand. I am not able to say whether the sugar-beet is as tenacious of life; but the experiments of Mr. Ashburner lead to such a presumption.

Will Potatoes Mix.—On this subject the Editor of the Yankee Farmer, says:

"Potatoeswill mix in the seed that is contained in the balls; but they will not mix in the tubers or roots."

Some years ago, we selected red and yellow potatoes, carefully rejecting all that had not the color distinct, that there might be no mistake. We planted a row of one color, then another row of the other color, and so on till we had planted ten or twelve rows, amounting to five or six hundred hills.

These potatoes were planted in the usual season and blossomed as much as usual, and if potatoes are ever liable to mix, in any situation, these would have had a good *opportunity*. On digging these potatoes, not the least mixture could be perceived; each kind still continued perfectly distinct.

Besides this experiment, we have planted together red and white potatoes for six or eight years, about an equal quantity of each, the two kinds frequently planted in the same hill, and we never perceived the least mixture. Every potatoe was distinctly red or white. In planting potatoes in this manner, there was every advantage to promote mixture that could be afforded.

Loin Distemper in Hogs.—By this I mean the loss of the strength of the hinder parts—One of my best hogs was found the other day unable to walk, from falling behind; and as I never saved one thus diseased, I gave him up for lost. I, however, separated him from the herd, and concluded I would nurse him until he might die, as is my practice—being opposed to killing any of my animals that may chance to sicken or get wounded.

Now as the treatment, or something else, has relieved I annex it. It poured warm tar upon his loin; when this dried, I repeared it—pulling out the hair adjacent. Simultaneously with this, I mixed one tea-spoonful of arsenic in corn meal dough, which he ate freely. He is now on his feet and doing well. Whether my hog recovered in consequence of the treament or in spite of it, I cannot tell; but one thing I know—all that had it before died, and this one lives. I do not wish to get the people to poisoning their hogs with arsenic; but as it is a gone case any how, those who may venture upon the practice, I hope may have the same good luck.—*Tennesee Farmer.*

Pig Trough.—Take two pieces of board or plank of the length that you wish your trough; put two of their edges together at right angles, thus V, and nail them strong. Then take two pieces something longer than the trough is wide, and nail upon the ends. Then take some clay mortar and fill up the chinks to prevent its leaking, and it is done. The food settles down in the angle at the bottom of the trough, and the pig will fay his sharp under jaw into it completely, while the long ends prevent its being upset so easily as the old kind. Any body, who can saw a board off, or drive a nail, can make one. If you have no trough for your pig, just try your hand at making one on this plan.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The alchymy of the dust hole.—The transmutation of earth into the precious metals is carried on with facility in this metropolis; the very dirt of some of the parishes is as eagerly sought for as place and profit. In St. Marylebone, the present contractor has paid £1,890 per annum for the dust! In St. George Hanover square, the contractor gives £ 1,230 for the privilege of sweeping the streets; St. Martin's parish received last year, from the contractor £250, and he swept the streets into the bargain! St. James' parish paid £100 for sweeping, and received £200 for the breeze, being a balance in fisor the parish of £100. St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, received £150 from the contractor last year, and this year will receive £210. So, by a species of mercantile legerdemain, or modern alchymy, the enormuous sum of £3,780 yearly is received alone for the accumulated dirt of five parishes.—*London Globe.*

Bees—Bee Moth.—On another page our readers will find some valuable extracts from Mr. Weeks's book on bees. Mr. Weeks has doubtless had more experience in bee management than any other man in the country, and the result of his numerous experiments afford new and useful information in relation to the economy of these curious insects and the method of managing them to advantage. We noticed Mr. Weeks's work last winter, and we would advise every apiarian who has not one of those books to obtain it, as he can have a fund of useful matter for only 25 cents.

In the extracts to which we have referred, Mr. Weeks observes that the cement used by the bees in plastering up cracks in hives, is used as food by the moth in the larva state.—We have never been troubled with the bee moth; and as we generally in the spring put a coat of white wash, made of fresh slaked lime and a good portion of salt, all over the top of the bottom board, and on the lower part of the hive on the inside, and whitewash our hives on the outside, we have thought that it was a preventive of injury from the moth, but it may not be the case. We have used the whitewash for the purpose of cleansing the board after the dead bees are removed in the spring, and rendering the air pure and the bees healthful, and we have found it valuable for this purpose.

A few years since we had seven or eight hives of bees severely attacked with sickness so that no work was done, many bees were dying and all were dull and idle. We made an experiment by taking some from the ground that were so far gone that we took them up in our hands and they could but just move, 20 or 30 were put into a glass and a good dose of salt whitewash given them, and they soon became active, and appeared to be restored to good health. We then whitewashed the board on which the hives set, and each hive on the inside up to the comb. In a few minutes the bees were seen busily sucking the liquid whithwash, and they seemed to take large doses, and the next day they were well and about their work.

We bought a hive of bees last spring that had not been properly managed; there were several quarts of comb broken down and with a few thousand dead bees laid in a mass at the bottom of the hive, which thewith perspiration of the bees had rendered the air damp and unwholesome; we cleared this from the board, but the bees were dull and slow. We then whitewashed the board and hive, and they soon became active and industrious.

It is best to take out the bottom board and wash it clean, when the weather becomes warm in the spring, and then whitewash it and the hive. But better late than never, and now the bees have begun their labor, they may not like an interruption in fine weather, so this operation can be attended to in a cold stormy day, or on a cold morning.

We do not say that this method will prevent the depredations from the moth, but as we have practised it, and have never been troubled with the moth, we have some reason to suppose that the lime and the salt have been a preventive; and from the general nature of these two substances it is reasonable to infer they would be offensive to the moth; for though salt and lime may be a good medicine, they would not be a very good food for the young moth.—*Yankee Farmer.*

The deepest artesian well.—The bore which has been going on for so long a period near Paris, has now reached the depth of 410 metres (or about 1345 feet) and the funds being exhausted, M. Elie de Beaumont has been requested to examine the matters lately brought up by the auger, and to say whether they afford any indication by which the thickness of the bed to be pierced, before arriving at the sand, may be gathered. M. de Beaumont has accordingly given his opinion, that the bore has reached the lower beds of the chalk formation, and that the marls and gault which still intervene between the bore and the stratum where water will be found, will, probably, be less than 100 metres thick, (328 feet.) If M. de Beaumont's anticipation should prove correct, the well should have a depth of 1600 feet, at which depth, according to recent calculations, the water should have a temperature sufficiently high to furnish Paris with an abundant supply of hot water for baths and for many other purposes.—*Mining Journal.*

The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask is whiting, beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

A cheap refrigerator.—The following directions for preparing a cheap refrigerator, we find in the last Baltimore Post.—"We do not wish to injure the trade of any of our good friends, who are engaged in supplying the citizens with articles by which their provisions may be made to "keep cool," but we have just met with so excellent and withal so cheap a method of preparing an excellent refrigerator, that we must publish it for the benefit of those who are not able to go to the expense of a patent machine. Take a flour barrel, and bore with a gimblet from 15 to 20 holes in the bottom and place about three inches of rice chaff upon it. Take a half barrel, and bore a similar number of holes in the bettom, and place it within the barrel, on the chaff. Then fill between the barrels with rice chaff, pounding the same down in a compact manner. Convert the heads of the barrels into covers by nailing a piece of wood across them, and the refrigerator is finished, Roll six cents worth of ice in a piece of blanket, and put it within the half barrel, where it will remain without entirely melting from two to three days. The advantage this refrigerator has over any other is, that meat, butter, &c. can be kept as cool and as long without imbibing a musty taste as it can with the patent one."—*Winchester Virginian.*

Recept to cure an egg sucking Dog.—Many a brave and good dog has lost his life by too great a fondness of eggs; to avoid which hereafter, take three grains of tartar emetic and a tea spoonful of grated or scraped Indian turnip, stir them well together in an egg, give it to your dog and he will ever afterwards turn off in disgust if you offer him an egg—a simple, safe and *certain* remedy.—*Franklin Farmer.*

To Preserve Eggs.—Apply with a brush a solution of gum Arabic to the shells, or immerse the eggs therein; let them dry, and afterwards pack them in dry charcoal dust. This prevents their being effected by any change of temperature.—*Ib.*

A Valuable Cow.—Our worthy fellow citizen, Mr. Welbert, we learn, has an imported short horned Durham cow, called Isabella, which is now fresh in milk and her yield is 27 quarts per day, clear of froth, and of the first quality. The quantity, he thinks, can be increased by additional feeding, (as she is now on grass only.) He has promised to direct that she receive extra attention after this week, and to let us know the result.—*Genesee Farmer.*

To make a cheap paint or white wash.

Take 2 quarts skimmed milk
" 2 ounces fresh slaked lime
" 5 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, then add the remainder of the milk. When this is done, crumble and spread the whiting on the surface of the fluid, in which it will gradually sink. It must, after all the whiting has been precipitated, be well stirred, or ground up as you would other paint, when it will be fit for use. By the addition of any coloring matter you may make it suit your fancy.

It should be put on with a paint brush, and when dry a second coat should be given it.

The quantity mentioned is sufficient for 27 square yards.

Lice on Cattle.—Many of our patrons inform us that their own experience confirms our doctrine as to the facility of destroying lice on cattle by means of sand or any fine dust sifted into the hair of the animal.

Mr. Hardy, of Waltham, one of our observing and successful farmers, says cattle that lie in the dirt will never be lousy—that those which lie on plank floors are quite apt to breed vermin. Mr. C. Bullare, of Framingham, who keeps the best of cattle, says dirt, or any fine powder, sifted into the hair will destroy all the vermin.

Let us then abandon those poisonous recipes—unguentam—tobacco—snuff, &c. to those who are fond of taking them in at the nose and the mouth, and let our cattle have something for medicine not quite so pernicious.

Children, who separents have no combs, may be cured of the evil by a free application of flour-powder as soon as the article comes cheap enough.

Parents who are not able to take our paper can go to the doctor or the apothecary and buy some foreign drug which may answer their purpose better.—*Bost. Cult.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

From the Farmers' Register.

A FIRST EXPERIMENT OF REARING SILK-WORMS UNDER VERY DISADVANTAGEOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

The weather had been unusually warm, for the season, for some days preceding the 13th of April, on which day it changed to cloudy, raw and cold, with drizzle of rain in the evening. Some silk-worms' eggs, which had been brought to Petersburg, for sale, two days before, (and brobably exposed to much of the then warm weather, on the journey,) were observed this forenoon (13th) to be hatching; and by evening, so many had hatched, that it was evident the eggs were no longer worth any thing for future sale, and both the weather and the state of the mulberry trees seemed to make it almost a hopeless attempt to raise the worms with any success. Under these circumstances, the young worms, and the eggs still unhatched, were given away to any person who would take the trouble of attending to them. I took some, partly to try the experiment of their ability to bear such very inclement weather, and partly to preserve the lives of as many as possible, until other persons, better provided with food, could take them off my hands. Not having a single mulberry tree in this neighborhood, nor indeed then knowing where one was standing, of course I had not counted on feeding silk-worms here. The permission to use the leaves of a few white mulberry trees was soon obtained. The largest leaves of the most vigorous shoots of white mulberry were then not larger than a half-dime, and generally the leaf buds were but barely opened. The native mulberry leaves (*morus rubra*,) had not then opened enough to be used at all.

The very early commencement of this experiment, the unfriendly state the weather and general low average temperature throughout, and the other and great disadvantages to the silk-worms caused by the want of experience and knowledge of their proper management, and the want of suitable accommodations, all concurred to make the experiment, almost to its close, of very doubtful issue, as well as very troublesome in execution; and there was little hope, from the commencement, of even a moderate degree of success in the result. The products finally obtained, though doubtless of much less amount than better, proper, and yet *perfectly* and *easily attainable* means would certainly secure, are yet such as to induce the opinion that it may be useful to other inexperienced beginners, to know the general facts of a rearing conducted under circumstances so unpropitious in almost every particular. A very minute diary was kept, which furnishes the materials for the following abstract. It would be useless to present all the entries in full; as many of them are but details of mishaps, of mismanagement, and of erroneous opinions which were corrected by longer observation. Nothing will be withheld, however, in this general statement, that is deemed material.

The weather was throughout too cold; no one day even having average temperature as high as is deemed requisite by the writers on silk culture. This will be best seen from the record kept of observations of the thermometer, of both the external air, and that of the apartment in which the worms were fed. The thermometer showing the former, was suspended beneath the outer eaves of a porch on the north side of the house, and protected by its situation always from the sun. Another thermometer (both alike and correct,) hung in the middle of the feeding room, the size of which is 10 feet by 12, and 7½ feet high. It is a common apartment in the upper story of a wooden dwelling house, facing the south, in which side is its only window, and the door to the north. The temperature was just such as would be of any room in a common framed building, lathed and plastered, without being affected by artificial heat. The fires in the house, during the coldest of the weather, were too distant to have raised the temperature of this room. In fair weather, whenever the exterior temperature was highest, and that was almost always the case in the middle of the day, (or from 10 to 4,) the window was raised, and the door kept open; unles the wind was too high, and that was also often the case. At such times, the outer air was admitted through an upper pane of the window, broken out for the purpose, and which was but imperfectly closed with paper at night, and in rainy weather. Thus, low as the interior temperature may appear at 2 o'clock, it was generally some degrees higher than it would have been, if the outer and then warmer air had not been freely admitted. It usually continued as warm within, as at 2 P. M., until 5, and sometimes to 7. The door of the room opened to a staircase, and thence to the outer door below, which was rarely closed, in any weather, as long as any of the family were awake. It may be observed however from the record, that notwithstanding the want of any proper means of moderating the extremes of the variations of external temperature, or preventing the entrance of the outer air, that the fluctuations were very far less within than without.

The observations of temperature were usually made a little after sunrise, about 2 o'clock, and at 9 at night, or something later, and always on the two thermometers at the same time. Small variations from these times were not regarded; but some material ones will be marked.

For accommodations, at first there was nothing better than wide and shallow paste-board trays or tops of boxes, (such as merchants keep fine goods in,) and sheets of paper laid upon two common dining tables. After the worms had become much crowded, (and indeed they were too much crowded throughout,) and were suffering for enlarged space, four feeding shelves were put up, 12 feet long, three wide, on the plan described at p. 247, vol. vii., of Farmers' Register. These furnished all the space used in the last stage of feeding, and on this, to prevent mixing different parcels, the worms were unequally distributed, and some were greatly crowded, while others had more than space enough.

The worms were said to be of the gray four-cast kind, producing cocoons generally of deep orange color, a few of sulphur yellow, and still fewer of pure white. Nearly or quite as many of the worms proved to be white as gray; but no difference was observed except in color. The number which were fed, by careful estimates subsequently made, and on different grounds, were supposed to be about 10,000.

So little food is required at first, that, cold as was the weather, the leaves grew fast enough for the silk-worms. Though the frosts nipped the leaves in town, and killed many of the youngest in the surrounding country after the oldest leaves were as large as a quarter of a dollar, still the lower leaves were not killed, and there would have been no entire cutting off of the supply, even where most damage was suffered.

The supply of food, though generally abundant, (and one great error committed was its being much too lavishly laid on,) was deficient at some times; and the worms must have suffered on account of too long fasting, or the too dry state of the leaves. They were usually fed (unless when too cold and benumbed to eat,) soon after sunrise, and frequently through the day, to 9 or 10 o'clock at night, when they had a double feed, and no repetition until next morning.

These general statements will enable me to omit many separate and particular ones to the same purport in the following diary.

April 13th. The worms hatched that day, brought to my house and first fed at night.

14th. Morning clear—but still colder than the day before. Thermometer not exposed then to outer air, nor observed early. Half an hour after sunrise, and still longer after the fire had been burning in the sitting room of my family, the temperature of the table on which had been placed the hatched worms, (and balance of eggs,) was 49 degrees. But few more hatched to day. Fire kept up in the room, and food given frequently.

15th. Clear—temperature of outer air 38½ degrees half an hour after sunrise. The worms benumbed with cold, and scarcely showing any motion, though the fire had been designedly left burning the night before, and probably kept burning until 1 o'clock, and the room was close. Frost out of town, though not observed within its limits.

16th. Clear, and warmer. The worms which hatched through this day were carefully separated from the eggs still unhatched, by placing over them perforated paper, through the holes of which they crawled, almost as soon as hatched, to tender sprouts of mulberry leaves placed upon the paper above. These, which were about 1900 in number, (as subsequently and carefully estimated,) were made the subject of particular observation; and these and all later hatched, (unlike the older ones hatched in the preceding days,) had no benefit whatever of warmth from fire. It was to day first thought of to make and record regular observations of the temperature, and other circumstances; and this hatching, of the 23th, was selected for fair trial, and particular observation; and to which alone reference will hereafter be made, unless when otherwise mentioned. The treatment and the advantages and disadvantages of every parcel were alike, after this day, except as to space—and the experiment worms were among the most crowded.

April 18th. Clear. First day of first age of experiment lot of worms. I should have called this the *second*—but for conforming to Dandolo, who does not count the day in which the worms are hatched. The hatching of this day also preserved, separately, and all the remaining eggs thrown away. All the worms this morning were moved to the small room above described. Turning colder. At 9 P. M., interior temperature 61 degrees.

April 18th—2nd day of first age.

	Morning	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	42°	66	42
" interior,	53	66	56

April 19th—3rd day of first age.

	Morning	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	35½	66½	54
" interior,	49	59	65

Clear. Frost. At sunrise, all the worms (of every lot,) benumbed with cold, motionless, and very little of the latest previous meal (of 9 P. M.) consumed. Earliest meal delayed until 7, when the worms had revived by increasing warmth. Turning warmer towards night.

April 20.—4th day of first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	46	72	55
" interior,	59	71	69

Clear morning. This the first warm day. At 2 P. M. cloudy, and a very little rain.

April 21.—5th day of first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	49	63	45½
" interior,	60½	61	60

Again becoming very cold.

April 22.—6th day after first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	34	60	51
" interior,	50	62	64

Heavy white frost. Fog in the morning. The edges of some of the young white mulberry leaves here, and also those of the morus multicaulis, were seen to be seared by the frost. In the country, 16 miles below, as I afterwards heard, the tender extremities of shoots of both kinds, were killed in some situations, but not the more sheltered—nor the oldest and largest leaves of either, in the most exposed situations. Damage of leaves of one kind of tree as great as of the other.

The worms (of all the lots,) had eaten but little of the last night's meal, and were this morning numbed and motionless with cold. No food given, or wanted, until 7 P. M.

April 23.—7th day of first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	39½	78	63
" interior,	55	70	71

Clear. Notwithstanding the severity of the cold, and great variations of temperature, and by which the worms certainly must suffer, they do not appear to have sustained any injury; and except when benumbed with cold, seem to be doing perfectly well. Some worms of the older lots (hatched 13th) have become torpid.

April 24.—8th day of first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	52	80	68
" interior,	65	75	75

Clear. All the older worms, (hatchings of 13th and 14th,) now torpid, and also some of the hatching of 16th. But little food given the latter.

April 25.—9th day of first age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	60	86½	69
" interior,	68½	78½	78

Clear—and a continuation of a remarkable spell of dry weather, for the time of year. All the worms of 16th torpid, which makes the end of their first age.

April 26.—10th day, and 1st of second age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	54	75	50
" interior,	67	69	69

At 6, 45 P. M., the interior temperature was as high as 72.

Largest leaves of the white mulberry (seedling trees,) now 1½ inches long.

As indicated above, turning very cold at night.

After a state of torpidity and total fast for 36 hours, (two nights and the intervening day,) the worms hatched the 16th revived, commencing their *second age*. After a few hours more, (before which they do not need food, and will eat very little, if it be furnished,) they were given tender shoots of mulberry, and were then moved to clean places. The food had been of chopped leaves until the last few days. Since, of whole leaves.

The litter was about an inch thick, yet dry, and the scent as sweet as of newly made hay.

April 27.—11th day, and 2nd of second age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	42	86½	71
" interior,	59	76½	77

Another very cold morning followed by a hot day. Difference of extremes of exterior temperature, in 7 hours, 44½ degreess.

April 28.—12th day, and 3rd of second age.

	Morning.	2. P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	62	87	68
" interior,	70	81	79½

Cloudy and sultry by 2, and promise of rain, but only a few drops fell in the evening.

April 29.—13th day, and 4th of second age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	63	82	65
" interior,	74	78½	76½

Finished examining, with great care, the last hurdles of litter from which any worms have been transferred. The litter of the whole has been carefully looked through, for the purpose of knowing the precise number of dead, or diseased worms. Only a single one found dead, and that was not a quarter of an inch long. The sluggish and latest revived worms (among which the sick would be, if there were any,) of every lot have been put together into a separate place, as a *hospital*, to be fed and observed separately, and to note the fact of any being really diseased, or dying. This was done until the fourth moulting, and the worms were observed until known to be as brisk and as well as any, when they were removed to different lots of like states of growth; and I will here anticipate the result of all these observations by adding that only two more worms, making three in all, were *found dead*, in the litter, or known to have died, in that time; and all these were such as had not reached the first moulting; and these few might well have been hurt by the removal from the mass of eggs in which they were enveloped when hatched.

This day by 8 A. M. some of the experiment lot (hatching of 16th) torpid, or about to moult the second time. By 2 P. M. nearly all of them so. Some very slight feedings, a single leaf at a place, and that only where worms were seen in motion—and later observation induced the belief that this was unnecessary, and hurtful. At 5.30 P. M. none yet moulted, though many in slight motion, which was not the case in the first torpid state. (The oldest worms, hatchings of 13th and 14th, and some of 15th, which were torpid yesterday, revived to day, and were transferred, on fresh leaves, to clean places at night.)

This is the end of the second age of the experiment lot. The first continued from 17th to 25th inclusive, (not counting the 16th during which they hatched,) 9 days, which is four more than Dandolo counts, with his artificial and higher and regular temperature. The second age has been from 26th to 27th inclusive, 4 days, which is exactly his time. But the present size of these is greater than he describes. He says that at the close of the second age they are rather more than 6 lines. The largest of these, in their second torpid state, are nearly or quite three quarters of an inch.

At 9.30 P. M. nearly all of this lot (16th) still. A few struggling to get off their old skins, but not one yet has moulted.

April 30.—14th day, and 1st of third age.

	Morning.	2 o'clok.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	61	82	65½
" interior,	72	78	76

A fine rain last night, which continued to 6 A. M. Never was rain more wanting in April.

A few worms, of the experiment lot, had moulted by sunrise, but the greater number were more quiet than last night. By 12, nearly all had moulted, and had dropped their black muzzles, and showed larger new ones, of pale brown.

By 1 P. M. fed with fresh shoots, to transfer the revived; found it was too soon, as less than half only rose to eat, and were lifted to a clean place. Yet it was from 28 to 30 hours since the last food was given that was needed, and 22 hours since a leaf had been furnished. By 5 P. M. transferred as many more as made rather more than half the lot. The remaining slower ones, still refusing to eat, were left on their old litter (not shifted since first moulting,) for experiment. Thus the lot hatched on 16th, is now divided, by difference of advancement, into two parts, which will be designated, the former as No. 1, the latter as No. 2.

More and heavy rain in the course of the day, and the air very damp.

May 1st.—15th day, and 2nd of third age.

	Morning.	2. P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	64	83	not noted.
" interior,	70	78	

Showery in the morning—afterwards clear and warm—and rain again at sunset.

The old litter accumulated on the paste-board trays since first moulting and removal, and now an inch or more thick, is to-day damp enough to be pliant, instead of being crisp with dryness, as heretofore. This is the effect of damp weather solely, and not at all of the excrement of the worms, which is always firm, and seem scarcely moist at first, and not at all so after a few minutes. The great difference between the present damp and previous dry state of the litter is a striking illustration of the prodigious difference in results between rearing silk-worms in climates varying even but a little in their different degrees of dryness.

May 2nd.—16th day, and 3rd of third age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	64	80½	69
" interior,	72	78	76

Very hot. In the evening, a tremendous storm of wind and rain, with thunder and lightning.

May 3rd.—17th day, and 4th of third age.

	Morning.	2 o'clock	10.30 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	64	74	54½
" interior,	72½	71½	68½

Clear until 6 P. M. then cloudy, and a change to cold. Windy generally of late. The litter of No. 1 of experiment lot, (and still more of the older worms,) damp and mouldy, and must be injurious to the worms, besides their being greatly crowded. They should have been transferred before this; but I had been expecting to have suitable shelves erected, which will be, at last, ready to put up to-morrow. By 8 P. M. the worms of this lot generally torpid, and a few have already moulted for the fourth time. No food given them after 4 P. M.

May 4th.—18th day, and 5th of third age.

	Morning.	8.30 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temp. ext.	43½	49½	92	48
" int.	50	56 & 53	60½	60

Clear. At sunrise the worms of all the lots numb and motionless with cold. Not one in a thousand crawling. Yet the older lots (of 13th and 14th,) revived from their 4th dormant state, eat with keen appetite last night. Of course no food required, or given to any, this morning.

Between 7 and 10 P. M. put up in the room four shelves, 12 feet long and 3 wide, two covered with smooth paste-boards, slightly taken on, and two with cotton cloth tightly stretched over the frame-work.

At 8.30 A. M., while the window was open to draw in the shelves, the temperature of room fell to 53. It had been 56 before opening the window.

The worms continued too cold to eat when fed at 10, A. M. as soon as the new shelves were ready to receive them. As it was essential to remove them from their present damp and fermenting beds, as soon as possible, about two-thirds of No. 1. were lifted by hand. The balance left until they will rise to food.

May 5th.—19th day, and 6th of third age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	43	76½	64½
" interior,	54	67½	71

Clear. Some worms showing more motion than was expected in so cold a morning. At 8 A. M. gave a light meal to No. 1, of which most of them eat a little; and by 10 A. M. all of them were again still, as if commencing their last torpid state, which the cold spell had interrupted and delayed. Scarcely any food eaten by No 1, of the experiment lot from 4 P. M. on the 3d, to 7 A. M. on 4th. Those of No. 2, have been less crowded laterally and are evidently in best condition. These were not fed at all during this time, and were first fed this morning.

Largest worms of the experiment lot now an inch and a quarter in length.

Removed last of No. 1, to the clean shelf. The old litter left was damp and mouldy. At 9, P. M. nearly all of them had moulted. Of No. 2, very few yet moulted and all the others still torpid. This shows the advantage of separating every lot, as soon as it revives, into two parts, the early and the latter. This separation is easily and conveniently effected by means of the net hurdles. These, however, have been received so late, that very little can be made of them.

May 6th.—20th day, and 1st day of fourth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Temperature, exterior,	51	76	57½
" interior,	66	70	70

Worms of No. 1, well revived. Feeding of No. 2, (of same lot) delayed until 10 A. M. to transfer them, which was too soon, as not more than a fourth rose to eat.

May 7th.—21st day, and 2nd of fourth age.

	Morning.	2 P. M.	5.40 P. M.	10 P. M.
Temp. ext.	49	85	81	64
" int.	63½	75	78	76

Clear. Appetite of experiment lot strong. Their greatest length, 1½ inches, or a little more. No. 2, (placed on upper shelf,) the greater part of them being yet on the old litter not changed since first moulting. These on a paste-board tray.

An experiment has shown me that the sleep, or torpid state, of the worms is much longer than was supposed. For more particular observation, two worms, of the hatching of the 16th, which seemed to be very equal, were put in a box to themselves, where they were supplied well with food, and of course had abundance of space. This was on the 4th, when they were approaching their fourth moulting. They eat but little on that forenoon, and at 2 P. M. on the same day, it was observed that they had all become torpid. At sunrise on the 7th, observed that both of them had moulted in the course of the previous night. At 10 A. M. one of them first eat a very little, 66 hours after being first observed to be torpid. At 12 the other began to eat, and both with appetite, but still very lightly, 70 hours after becoming torpid, and at least 7 hours (it may be 15,) after moulting. If all worms, in the best condition, would be like this, and those kept together were precisely equally advanced, all feeding might be suspended for nearly or quite three days and nights, not only without injury, but greatly to the benefit of the worms. These two worms began to spin on the 15th of May, which was their 29th day. It would be of great use, and afford much instruction to a beginner, to put aside, from the first, two or three worms of each day's hatching, keeping each one separately, and noting the progress and changes of each. Being always in the best condition as to food and space, and in condition similar to the great body of worms as to temperature, these would be kept a little in advance of the great number, and, being separately and carefully observed, their changes would serve well to indicate every approaching change in the others. It would have saved me from much more of doubt and uncertainty, and have given me much useful ond precise information, if these two worms, instead of at so late a period, had been separated and observed from the day of their hatching.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

As the season is approaching when many farmers require a pleasant beverage, we beg leave to present the following receipt. It is one that we have tried, and can recommend. If the proportions are duly observed it will prove very superior.

For Ginger or Chinese Beer.—Four ounces Jamaica Race Ginger—1½ oz. cream of tartar—the juice and rind of two common sized lemons—five pounds of *good* sugar. Add the above ingredients to five gallons of boiling water; let it stand 12 hours, and then strain through a fine cloth. To this add one bottle of old porter, and bottle in stone ware or champagne bottles. In two days it will be fit for use. ☞Try it.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Calf's Feet Jelly. Boil two feet in two quarts and a pint of water, till the feet are broken and the water half wasted; strain it, and when cold, take off the fat and remove the jelly from the sediment; then put it into a saucepan, with sugar, raisin wine, lemon juice to your taste, and some lemon peal. When the flavor is rich, put to it the white of five eggs well beaten, and their shells broken. Set the saucepan on the fire, but do not stir the jelly after it begins to warm. Let it boil twenty minutes after it rises to a head; then pour it through a flannel jelly-bag, first dipping the bag in hot water to prevent waste, and squeezing it quite dry. Run the jelly through and through until clear; then put it into glasses or forms.

The following mode will greatly facilitate the clearing of jelly. When the mixture has boiled twenty minutes, throw in a tea-cupful of cold water, let it boil five minutes longer; then take the saucepan off the fire covered close, and keep it half an hour; after which it will be so clear as to need only once running through the bag, and much waste will be saved.

Observe, feet for all jellies are boiled so long by the people who sell them, that they are less nutricious: they should not be scalded to take off the hair. The liquor will require greater care in removing the fat, but the jelly will be far stronger, and of course allow more water. *Note:* jelly is equally good made of cow-heels nicely cleaned; and as they bear a less price than those of calves, and make a stronger jelly, this observation may be useful.

Orange Jelly. Grate the rind of two Seville and two China Oranges, and two lemons, squeeze the juice of three of each, and strain, and add the juice of a quarter of a pound of lump sugar, and a quarter of a pint of water, and boil till it almost candies. Have ready a quart of isinglass-jelly made with two ounces; put to it the syrup, and boil it once up; strain off the jelly, and let it stand to settle as above, before it is put into the mould.

Hartshorn Jelly. Simmer eight ounces of hartshorn shavings with two quarts of water to one: strain it, and boil it with the rinds of four China oranges and two lemons pared thin: when cool, add the juice of both, half a pound of sugar, and the whites of six eggs beaten to froth; let the jelly have three or four boils without stirring, and strain it through a jelly bag.

Cranberry Jelly. Make a very strong isinglass-jelly. When cold, mix it with a double quantity of cranberry juice, pressed as directed for dressing cranberries, (*see preserves;*) sweeten and boil it up; then strain it into a shape.

The sugar must be good loaf, or the jelly will not be clear.

Cranberry and Rice Jelly. Boil and press the fruit, strain the juice and by degrees mix it into as much ground rice as will when boiled, thicken to a jelly; boil it gently, stirring it, and sweeten to your taste. Put it in a basin or form, and serve to eat as the afore-directed jelly, with milk or cream.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The following circular engrosses much attention in the commercial world. It appeared in the New York papers of Friday last, and the Courier & Enquirer of Saturday morning, says:

"The projects for sustaining the holders of Cotton and arresting the depression which exists at present in the market for this article, as set forth in the circular which we yesterday published, continued the engrossing topic of conversation throughout the day, its objects and the practicability of the scheme proposed being apparently the subject of much debate, and drawing forth a variety of opinions. As yet, however, no beneficial effect has been produced in our market, the business in Cotton yesterday having been again on a very moderate scale, and at prices fully as low as any which have been accepted since the arrival of the Great Western; we are informed that some holders, more sanguine, refuse to offer their stocks at present rates, but otherwise the market remains unchanged in its appearance."

The circular, it will be seen, bears no signature, and at first was received with doubts as to its authenticity, but the N. Y. American says that it has taken pains to satisfy itself that Mr. S. V. S. Wilder is authorised and prepared to make the advances promised on its face.

[CIRCULAR.] NEW-YORK, 6th June, 1839.

You have doubtless received the very unfavorable advices by the Great Western in relation to the cotton market. These advices, it is apprehended, do not disclose even to the full extent, the dangerous situation in which our great staple is placed.

The diminished demand for yarns and cotton goods on the continent; the short harvest of the last year; the shipment of bullion from the Bank of England; must all inevitably tend to a greater and more accelerated decline in prices, if some steps are not promptly taken to prevent the remaining stock of cotton now in the country from being offered for immediate sale in the European markets.

If the consumption of raw cotton in England had only diminished some 10 or 15 per cent. still in consequence of the now clearly ascertained deficiency in the last year's crop, (which has fallen nearly as low as the lowest estimate) past prices would not only have been safe to the shippers, but profitable, and hence they are not obnoxious to the charge of unwarrantable speculation, which so often deprives the spirit of rash commercial adventure to all just claim to sympathy.

This extraordinary falling off in the consumption of the raw materialis, perhaps, not a little aided by a determination on the part of the English spinner to have the residue of the crop at his own price, under a belief that as the *great and tenacious holder* of the last year is out of the market, there exists no serious difficulty in his way, by working short hours for a few weeks, to accomplish this desirable end. It becomes necessary, therefore, to supply the absence of this great protector by some co-operation among individual interests.

Now it is quite obvious that but two modes would be likely to counteract the result that must otherwise inevitably flow from the causes just indicated.

The *first* would be to organize through the aid of the Bank of the United States and the banks of the principal emporiums of the different States, a combination sufficiently powerful to advance a sum on each bag of cotton on this side of the water which would ensure its being kept in this country for three months.

The *other* scheme would be to concentrate in one house in Liverpool, the whole or the greater part of the Cotton now to go forward, by an arrangement for unfailing, adequate and *collateral aids*, sufficiently *powerful* to enable the house in question to hold over until a greater part of the present stock of Cotton in England is worked off at an advanced price; a result which the successful execution of this plan would inevitably secure. The first scheme however is liable (notwithstanding its direct and immediate power to produce the desired result,) to the conclusive objection of arresting all our foreign exchange operations, which might hazard the ability of our banks, even in the Atlantic States, to continue specie payments, whilst the last *project* would be entirely free from this objection, as it would at once augment the current of exchanges and enable us to weather the crisis, which the first plan would be too apt to produce.

These views are the result of a conference which yesterday was held with one of the most influential and intelligent merchants of Philadelphia, in conjunction with commercial gentlemen of equally high standing from other portions of the Union.

It is therefore announced to you on the best authority that an arrangement has been made, by which an advance of three fourths (on what may be estimated as the present market price of cotton, say 14 cents) will be made *on every bale* in this country at all our principal shipping ports, to all holders, if they desire to avail themselves of the advantage. The consignments are to go forward to Humphreys & Biddle, who, sustained by adequate means on both sides of the water, will be able to hold on till prices *vigorously rally.*

If the usual casualties of the season render a short, or any thing under an average crop, probable, this plan must result in great profit to shippers and benefit to our country. If, on the other hand, the autumn should disclose the promises of an abundant harvest, the large stock of cotton which Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, in case the shipments made to them would hold, would probably induce the *great and powerful interest* which sustains them, to enter the market in the United States early in the autumn, by advancing on the first quarter of the new crop in order to retain it on this side of the water for a reasonable period, so as to make the final result of the short crop of 1838, *entirely safe to all American shippers and holders.*

A copy of this Circular is enclosed to the principal cotton factors and shippers, and presidents of the banks in the southern cities, to whom with all proper deference it is suggested, in case the advance on the shipment to Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, should not cover the full convenience of the shippers, that the institutions over which they preside do offer, on good personal security, the residue of the accommodation which may be required.

Your hearty co-operation in this plan is solicited of saving the interests of our great staple, which must end in establishing, not its speculative value, but its fair price, according to the just relationship, supply and consumption bear to each other. An agent empowered more fully to disclose these views will be in your city in a few days, on his way to the South, and will be prepared to carry them fully into effect.

P. S.—From the most authentic sources of information you may take the following as the probable and entire stock of cotton in the United States of the crop of 1838, on the 15th day of June next ensuing—either actually present in depot or to come forward from the interior markets:

New Orleans,	100,000 bales.
Mobile,	25,000 do.
Florida,	12,500 do.
South Atlantic States,	50,000 do.
New York,	75,000 do.
At unenumerated points,	12,500 do.
	285,000 bales.

Of this amount, the manufacturing establishments of the United States, will require at least 75,000 bales before the new crop comes into market, leaving about 200,000 bales for foreign export. It ought to be remarked, that the bales this year are 15 per cent. short weight from the now general use of smaller compressing boxes with a view of rendering the cotton packages more portable.

N. B.—For obvious reasons it is not desired that this *private* Circular should appear in the public prints—make otherwise what use you please of it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Some misapprehension existing with reference to the cost of the Baltimore & Susquehanna rail road, the following statement, elicited by interrogatories from the committee of Internal Improvement to the officers of the company, will show the cost of that and other roads of similar construction in the United States:—*Amer.*

Statement of comparative cost of Rail-ways constructed on the most approved plan:

Names of Roads.	Length. Miles.	Tot. cost.	Cost per mile.	Nett. in revenue on cost.	Weight of rail per yd
Boston and Lowell, with ten miles of double track,	26	1,508,385	58,015	5 per ct.	35 lbs.
Boston and Providence,	414	1,810,000	43,636	3 do	54 "
Boston and Worcester,	44	1,700,000	88,6 6 6	do	384 "
Providence and Stonington,	47	2,500,000	53,191	do	58 "
N. Jersey Transporta. Company,	34	2,000,000	58,823		41 "
Philadelphia & Columbia, including estimate for completing track with edge rail,	82	3,600,000	43,902	5 do	41 "
Yastington Branch,	30½	1,600,000	54,425	7 do	40 "
Baltimore & Ohio,	62	3,603,000	43,939		14 "
Baltimore & Susquehanna, including the Green Spring branch, tracks into city, interest, &c.	70	3,164,972	45,214		60 "
Baltimore & Susquehanna, from Timonium to York, including interest to state & city, cost of engines & cars, land damages, &c. &c.	46	1,881,100	40,891		60 "

REVENUE FROM THE PA. IMPROVEMENTS.—By a statement in the Harrisburg Keystone, we learn that for the two weeks ending May 1st, the amount of tolls collected from the canals was $44,629,53; on the Railways $24,229,08, and for motive power $19,719,59; making a total for two weeks of $88,986, which added to the amount previously collected, would make a total of $223,653,42 in six weeks, being an increase on the same period last year of $45,723,88.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Bricks—		**Provisions—**	
Run of kiln per M.	$7 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	16 50
Hard or arch	8 00	Pork, do do	22 37a23 00
Red or paving	9 50	do prime	18 50a19 00
Coffee—Ha. lb.	10¼a 11¼	Bacon, Balt. asso. lb.	12¼
Rio	11 a 12¼	Hams, do cured	13a —
Cotton—		Middl'gs, do do	12¼
Virgin. good, lb.	15 a 16	Shoulders, do do	10¼
Florida,	16 a 17	Lard, West.&Balt.	13
Alabama	17 a 17¼	Butter, Wes. No.3,	15a16
Louisiana, pri.	14 a 18	do do " 2,	18a20
Mississippi	a 17	do Glades " 2,	22a24
Feathers—		Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a11
Am. geese, lb.	45 a 55	**Rice—**pr 100 lb.	5 00a5 25
Fish—		**Salt—**Liv. gr. bush.	38a40
Shad, No.1, tri. bl.	11 00	**Seeds—**Clover do.	12a13 50
Herrings	5 37½a5 50	Timothy do.	2 75a3 00
Flour, &c.—		**Teas—**Hyson, lb.	40a 90
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6 75	Y. Hyson	38a 90
Howard st. do	6 50a6 75	Gunpowder	65a1 20
Susquehan.	6 50	Imperial	60a1 00
Rye	5 50a6 00	**Tobacco—**	
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	4 43¾	Com., 100lb.	5 00a5 50
do. hhd.	18 50	Brown & red	6 00a6 50
Chopped Rye 100lb.	2 00	Ground leaf	8 50a13 00
Ship stuff, bush.	40 a —	Or.to mid. col.	9 50a12 00
Shorts,	23	Col. to fine red	12a14 00
Grain—		Yel. to fi. yel.	14 50a17 00
Wheat, pri. red	1 25a1 30	Wrappery, suitable for	
Rye,good	1 00a1 05	segars,	10 00a20 00
Corn, white	84a 85	Virginia	8 00a10 00
do yellow	90a 91	Ohio	00 00a0 00
Oats	47a 51	Kentucky	6 00a13 00
Beans, white	2 00a2 25	St. Domingo	13 00a18 00
Peas, black eye	1 37a1 40	Cuba	15 00a30 00
Naval Stores—		**Wool—**	
Pitch, bbl	2 12a2 25	Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a70
Tar,	2 00	Full bld. Merino	50a60
Plaister Paris—		1-3 & ¼ do.	40a45
Cargo, ton,	3 25	native & ¼ do.	35a40
Ground, bbl.	1 50	pulled, lambs	35a37½
Sugars—		unwashed	25a33
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11a12 00	S. Ame. clean	25
do brown	8 25a10 00	Sheep skins, each	25a30
N. Orleans	6a7 25	**Wagon freights—**	
Lump, lb.	12½a 13	To Pittsburgh, 100lb.	1 75
Loaf, "	15a 16	To Wheeling	2 00

One lot wheat for family flour was sold at 155c.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT, containing 17 acres and 17 perches, very handsomely situated 3½ miles from the city, in one of the best and most healthy neighborhoods in the vicinity of the city. For further particulars enquire of

J. S. SKINNER & SON.

The above would be a good situation for a market garden. je 12

IMPROVED CORN SHELLER.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1839.

Gentlemen—

The Corn sheller, which we have deposited with you for the purpose of introducing them to the farmers of the South, we confidently believe to be the only machine for that purpose which has yet been offered to the public, which was an object to an extensive Corn grower.—The Sheller which we offer is capable of shelling 180 Bush. per hour when pushed to its utmost capacity, but is warranted to shell 1000 Bushels a day without any extra effort; it leaves no corn upon the cob, and breaks no corn; the above facts may be easily established by a trial, which is what we rely upon, more than upon all we can say or represent by certificates, which might be sent you to any extent from respectable farmers who have used them in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Horse powers will be furnished with the machines when required, of the most approved kinds; farmers having wheat machines will not be under the necessity of purchasing horse powers; the power required is a little less than for the common wheat machine. We shall forward to you a sample of our *Wheat* machine and horse power, which is the only one in general use in the wheat districts; they are simple, compact and durable, easily removed from place to place, and warranted to thresh two hundred bush. wheat per day with four horses. The above machines can be sent you at the shortest notice, as a large supply is kept constantly on hand, and will be warranted to do all that we have stated.

CAPRON & MUIRHEAD,

je 12 3t Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

TO READERS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Persons having Farms or Stock for sale, will find it much to their advantage by calling on H. W. BOOL, licensed auctioneer for the state of Maryland; his knowledge, derived from many years experience, and his personal attention to all sales effected by him, will, as it is humbly believed, be of great advantage to such as may want his services. In all sales effected by him in various parts of the state, it has been his good luck and certainly the most agreeable part of his duty to give satisfaction, particularly in Stocks of blood, and common Horses, Cattle of all kinds, Farming Utensils, Produce, Household effects, as well as every thing which pertain to sales of extensive establishments—and such as wish to send to town articles for sale, will find a capacious store and best efforts to give general satisfaction. H. W. BOOL, 60 Baltimore st. Baltimore.

All letters post paid, will receive prompt answers—terms moderate. je 12 3t H. W. B.

NEW SEED STORE—BY THOMAS DENNY,

(Next door in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle,) fronting on Ellicott st. near Pratt street.

Where he intends keeping (to suit all seasons) a full and complete assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEED, fresh and genuine, obtained from the first sources in the country, the latter the very best that can be had in this and other states of the union.

GARDEN and FARM TOOLS of all kinds, assorted sizes, and most approved patterns.

Agricultural Works of the very best American practical farming.

SILK MANUALS, treating fully on the mode of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, &c. &c.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise will meet the earliest attention upon the best terms. may 29 tf

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EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverse point or self sharpening PLOUGHS: each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES, with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention. J. S. EASTMAN,

May 15. 36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29

WASHINGTON CITY SILK COMPANY.

The Washington City Silk Company has constantly on hand, for sale, a large supply of the several varieties of Mulberry trees, used in feeding silk worms, viz: Morus Multicaulis, Alpine, Brousa, and Canton, and Cuttings and roots of the same. Also, Chinese Mulberry seed, silk worms' eggs, silk-reels, cocoons, raw and twisted silk, feeding-shelves and hurdles, all the most popular works on silk culture; in short, every thing necessary for properly and advantageously carrying on the silk business All who desire to engage in this interesting enterprise may be satisfied that whatever is offered for sale by this Company is genuine, and as represented. Such directions will be given to purchasers as will render success inevitable. A list of prices and terms, with any information desired, will be sent gratuitously to all who apply therefor, and the Company will be pleased to correspond with their fellow citizens wishing information upon the several subjects connected with this important branch of national industry. Letters and orders will have prompt attention if addressed, *free of postage*, to

May 22 tf JOHN F. CALLAN, *Secretary W. C. Silk Company.*

MULBERRY TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SON still have the following Trees for sale: 35,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees, from 1 to 6 feet high, which will be sold either trimmed or untrimmed, or in battings; the wood of these trees is perfectly mature, and they have been well preserved from all injury. 42,000 genuine ALPINE TREES, of a very superior character, at least equal to any in the Union. 10,000 of the splendid MORUS EXPANSA, 5 to 9 feet high, and much branched, remarkable for its great excellence in every respect. This is the only large parcel of this tree existing in this country. 75,000 Canton, Brussa, Morus Elata, Rose of Lombardy, Roman, Pyramidalis, Oriental, white Italian and other kinds, all of which will be sold at prices deemed moderate. Also a large assortment of the silk worms Eggs of the most choice and valuable kinds

Ample directions for the culture and successful propagation of all kinds of Mulberry Trees will be given to every purchaser.

Flushing, near New York, April 17, 1839. ap 23 $38t*

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M PANSON, Agent.

PIGS, SUPERIOR BREEDS.

We have for sale the following kinds of improved Swine, all of which are noted for great weight, fine form, &c., viz:

2 pair Hallam and Berkshire,
1 " thin rind and Berkshire, } All full ¾ Berkshire.
1 Sow Hallam and Berkshire,
1 Boar Byfield and Berkshire. } R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.

Agricultural Implement and Seed Store, Light street near Pratt.

FOR SALE,

A young improved Short Horn Bull—milk white—warranted genuine—also a young Devon Bull and two Devon Heifers—inquire of J. S. SKINNER, or T. B. SKINNER.

For sale, also inquire as above, about 40 acres of land covered with chesnut timber—several thousand rails and posts already on the shore, near Drum point. and it is supposed 30,000 more may be cut near the shore—This land will be sold a great bargain—say 20 dollars an acre. June 5th.

AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

J. S. SKINNER, late Postmaster of Baltimore, and now again Editor of the AMERICAN FARMER, and his son T. B. SKINNER, offer their services to the Agricultural community, as Agents for the sale or purchase, of Real Estate, Domestic Animals of improved breeds, Garden and Field Seeds, and SEED-grain of the best kinds and quality—Agricultural Implements, Fruit Trees, and Morus Multicaulis Trees—Silk worm Eggs, Machinery, and all things connected with the Silk Culture.

They will use their anxious endeavours to the end that those who employ them shall not be imposed on by spurious or ill made animals, seed grain, trees, machinery or implements. A moderate commission will be charged. All letters addressed, post paid, to either of the subscribers will be attended to, and answered with promptness and punctuality. J. S. SKINNER, } Baltimore.
je 5 T. B. SKINNER, }

WHEAT FANS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. LIGHT NEAR PRATT ST. WHARF, are manufacturing and offer for sale, WHEAT FANS of several approved kinds, among which they particularly notice and recommend to farmers the WATKINS' PATENT FAN, which for simplicity, durability and effect is unrivalled in this country. The recent improvements made on this fan has greatly simplified their construction, increased their despatch in winnowing grain, and caused a reduction of about 40 per cent. on original cost. The high satisfaction expressed by farmers who purchased these fans last season, justifies us in guaranteeing them to clean double the quantity of grain and put it in better condition for market than mills in common use. Also for sale,

Grain Cradles with wooden & iron braces, and warranted scythes
Scythes and Sneaths, in complete order for mowing [attached
Grain, Grass and Bramble Scythes
German and American Sickles
Scythe Stones, Scythe Rifles, Cradlers Hammers, wooden Hay Forks and hand Rakes
Revolving and common horse Hay Rakes
Triangular Corn Harrows, Corn Rakes, common and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
PLOUGHS—Seeding and Flushing Ploughs, made with cast and wrought shares—The assortment of Ploughs embrace every valuable variety from the small Eastern Shore seeding to the largest sized up country Flushing Plough.
Harrows, common square, triangular and hinge harrows
Straw Cutters, cylindrical, Ray's patent, Green's, and common Dutch—Mullier's Corn Mills, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, Farming and Garden Tools.

American and European FIELD and GARDEEN SEEDS of every description.

FRUIT and Ornamental TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.

Berkshire and other superior breeds of PIGS.

BOOKS on agriculture and gardening, management of stock, &c.

The IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2177; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. TERMS—Each cow will be charged $10 to ensure her being in calf.

☞ I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle. EDWD. P. ROBERTS,

may 8 tf Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, To Wit:

I hereby certify that Ephraim Berryman, of Baltimore county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the peace, in and for said county, this 3d day of June, 1839, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a sorrel mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, with a small whie spot in her forehead; shod all round; racks and paces. Given under my hand. WM. FRUSH.

The owner of the above described mare is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. EPHR BERRYMAN,

14 miles on the Reisterstown turnpike. je 5 4t*